



#### **OFF-AXIS EXPERIMENT**

- A neutrino oscillation experiment
- Looking for transition of muon neutrinos to electron neutrinos
- Using NUMI Beam
- 50,000 ton of detectors are going to be located slightly OFF of the "MINOS Far Detectors" in Minnesota
- Further exploitation of FNAL investment in NUMI beam production.



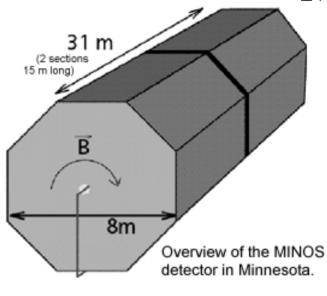
Soudan

Fermilab

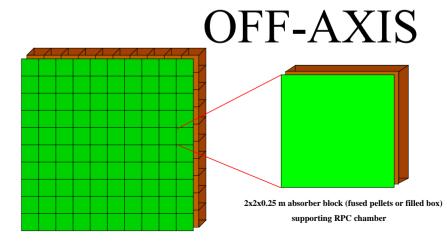
Minn.

#### **Detector Site**





Absorber + detector wall stacked in a LEGO-like fashion from fundamental blocks





#### Choice of Detectors Calorimeter

Two Sub-Groups of the OFF-AXIS experiment are doing R & D on two different detector calorimeter for the proposed 50,000 ton Detector:-

- Scintillators
- Resistive Plate Chambers(RPCs)

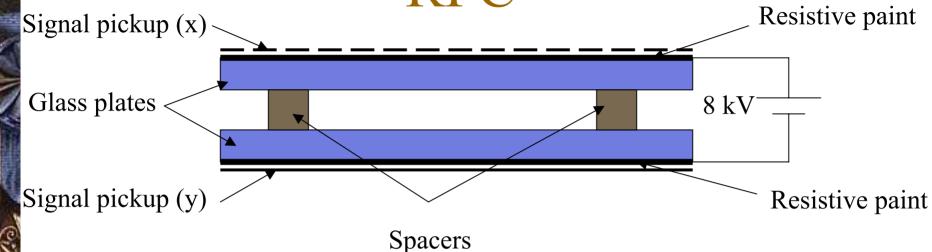


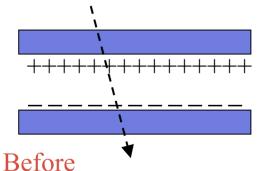
# Project

I work within a sub-group of the OFF-AXIS group and I participated in the following R &D for RPCs:-

- Design and construction of prototype RPCs
- Design and construction of a cosmic ray experimental test stand
- Other small projects (acceptance calculations, glue joint strength test,..)

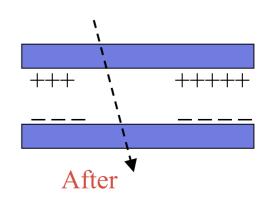
# Principles of Operation of Glass RPC





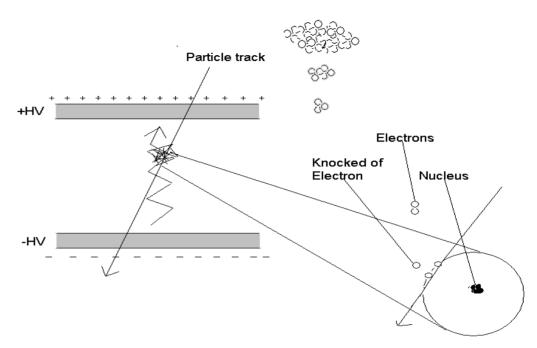
A passing charged particle induces an avalanche, which develops into a spark. The discharge is quenched by a quencher gas.

The discharged area recharges slowly through the high-resistivity glass plates.



### **RPCs Components**

#### SPARK



- Gas Mixture:
  - Argon(Ionization Gas)
  - Isobutane(Quencher Gas)
  - Freon(Quencher Booster)
- ◆ HV: 8KV-9KV for electric field
- Electrodes: Define electric field volume



### Equivalent Circuit of RPCs

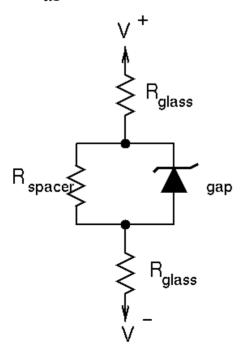
#### •Low voltage

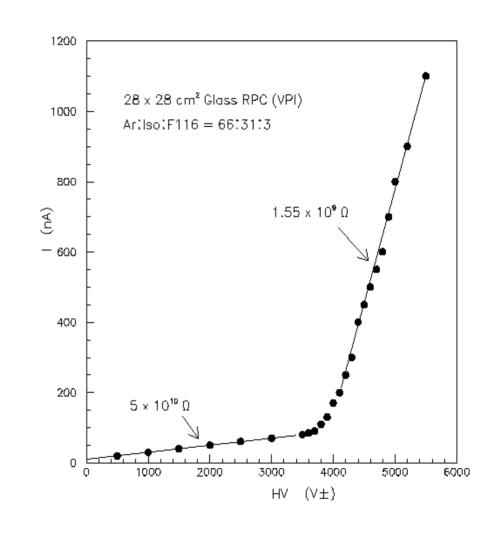
• 
$$R_{\text{gap}} \approx \infty$$
  
•  $\frac{dV}{dI} = R_{\text{spacer}}$ 

#### •High voltage

• 
$$R_{\rm gap} \approx 0$$

$$\bullet \quad \frac{dV}{dI} = R_{\rm glass}$$





Well understood I vs V relationship



# Why RPCs?

- RPCs are extensively use in Astrophysics and High Energy Physics.
- Very cheap compared to other options
- Very large signal
- A good time resolution
- Excellent and cheap readout system
- They are very simple devices



#### What are the Issues?

- Long term stability ?
- Detection **Efficiency**?
- RPCs are not built the same way, construction varies according to experimental need.
- RPCs assembly is a precision work; for long life quality control is essential

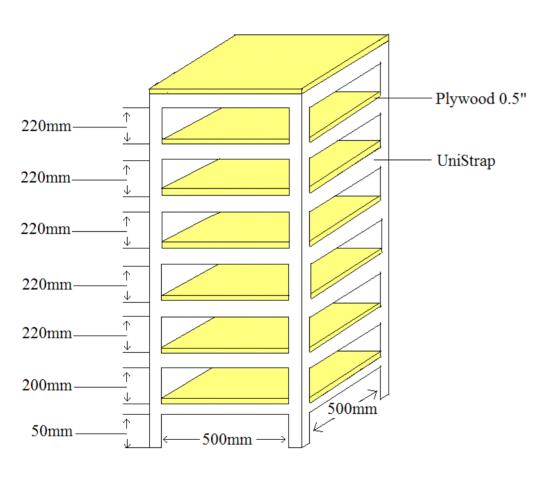
Test Setup is needed to study these issues



# Test Stand Design & Criteria

- Study performance of RPCs under different running conditions (gas flow, temperature, etc )
- Five slots for five groups of RPC to be run in different conditions
- Two slots for two pairs of scintillators
- Scintillators are needed to define the area of RPC for events signals and to give trigger logic
- Use cosmic rays as a probe

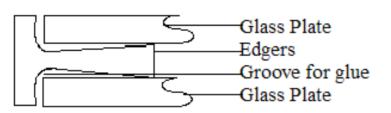
#### Test Stand



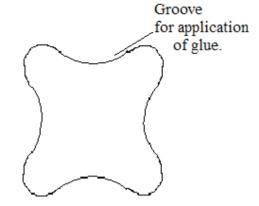




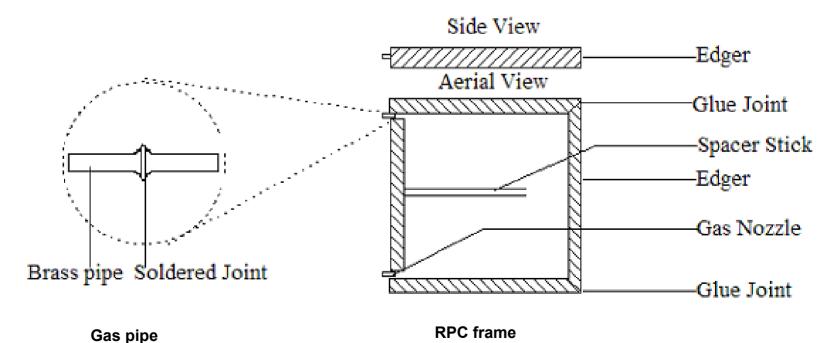
#### Constructed RPC frame



Edger to Glass joint.



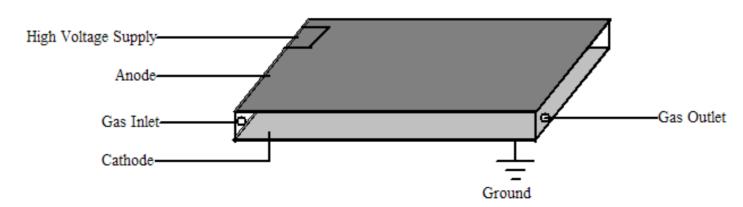
Spacer cross sectional profile.





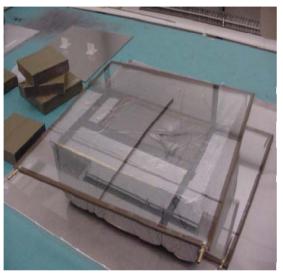
## Glass RPCs frame components

- Two parallel Glass Plates
- Spacers to give a precise distance of 2mm, for uniform electric field between the two glass plates.
- Edgers for sealing the borders of the glass plates and creation of a gas volume
- 3M 2216 translucent epoxy glue.
- Gas Nozzles





#### RPC frames and Gas Nozzle



RPC frame



Gas nozzles fitted to the frame



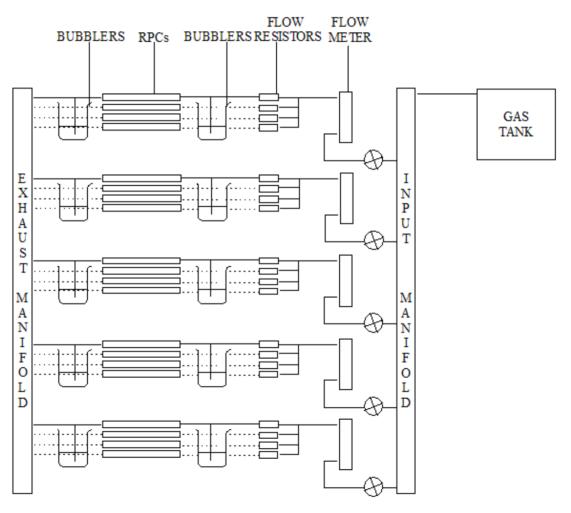
**RPC** frame



Gas Nozzles



# Design of Gas System



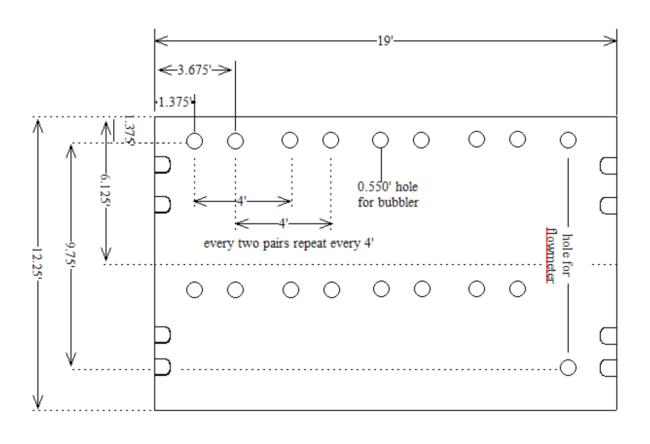


# Gas System Components

- Bubblers: For balancing changes in atmospheric pressure exerted on RPCs
- Flowmeter: A gauge meter that measures the rate of a gas flow
- Flow Resistor: A 200µm tube that takes away pressure from the RPC
- Manifolds: For intake and outtake of gas.

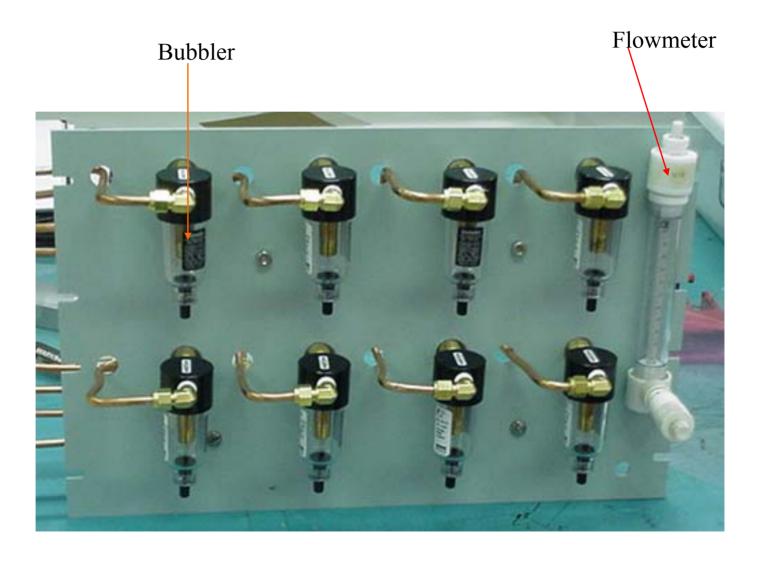


# Design of panel for fitting of gas system components

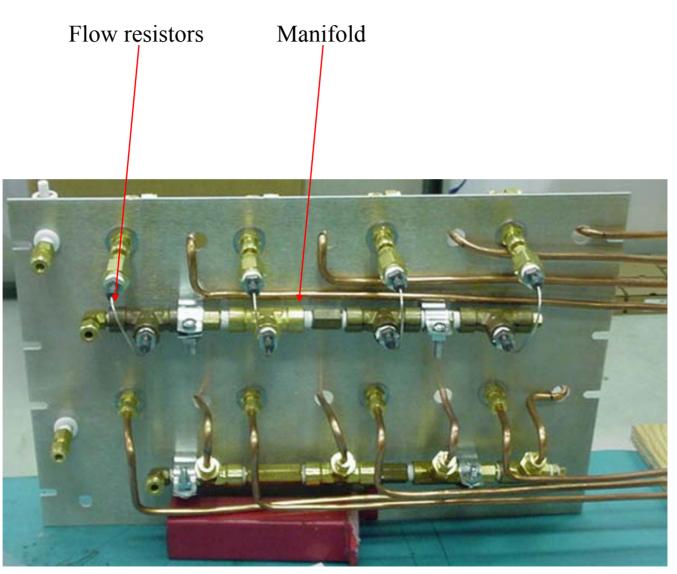




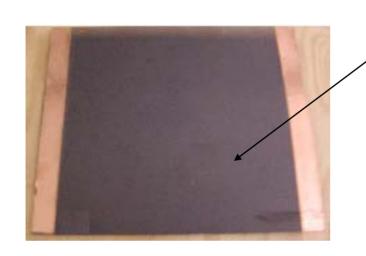
# Assembled Gas Panel(Front View)



# Assembled Gas Panel(Back View)

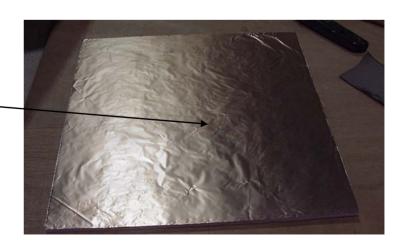


#### Electrode and Readout Pad



Resistive layer: to apply high voltage and create an electric field inside the gas volume

Copper foil: to pick up an induced signal



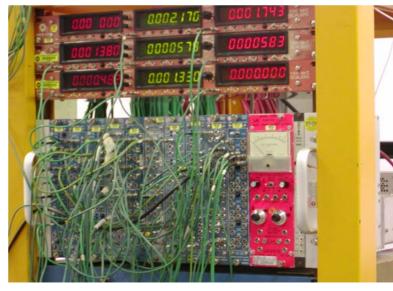


# Signal Processing

- Trigger System
  - Scintillators
  - Discriminators
  - Logic Unit
- RPC readout
  - Analog to Digital Converter
  - CAMAC/PC
  - Data Acquisition Program(FORTRAN)



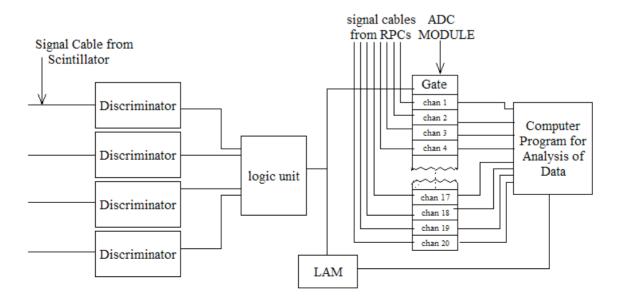






## Electronics Layout

- Discriminator: Gives a standard logic pulse, when input is above a set threshold
- Logic Unit: Boolean logic AND gate
- ADC: Converts analog signals to binary format
- Gate: Opens ADC channels for signal integration





#### Data Acquisition Configuration File

LAM\_SLOT = 12;

```
LAM SELECT = F:16 C:[CRATE1] N:[LAM_SLOT] E:1 A:0 DI:1;

LAM ENABLE = F:28 C:[CRATE1] N:[LAM_SLOT] E:1 A:0;

LAM POLL = F:8 C:[CRATE1] N:[LAM_SLOT] T:0 E:1 A:0;

LAM READ = F:1 C:[CRATE1] N:[LAM_SLOT] T:1 E:1 A:2;
```

```
ADC SLOT = 16;
ADC CHAN0 = 0;
ADC CHAN1 = 1:
ADC CHAN2 = 2;
ADC CHAN3 = 3;
ADC CHAN4 = 4;
ADC CHAN5 = 5:
ADC CHAN6 = 6;
ADC CHAN7 = 7;
ADC CHAN8 = 8;
ADC CHAN9 = 9:
ADC CHAN10 =10;
ADC CHAN11 = 11;
ADC SLOT2 = 17;
ADC CHAN0 = 0;
ADC CHAN1 = 1;
ADC CHAN2 = 2;
ADC CHAN3 = 3;
ADC CHAN4 = 4;
ADC CHAN5 = 5;
ADC CHAN6 = 6:
ADC CHAN7 = 7;
```

- Defines a hardware configuration
- Defines a sequence of data acquisition actions

```
ADC CLEAR = F:9 C:[CRATE1] N:[ADC_SLOT] A:0 E:0;

ADC CLEAR = F:9 C:[CRATE1] N:[ADC_SLOT2] A:0 E:0;

ADC READ0 = F:0 C:[CRATE1] N:[ADC_SLOT] A:[ADC_CHAN0] E:0 DO:2;

ADC READ1 = F:0 C:[CRATE1] N:[ADC_SLOT] A:[ADC_CHAN1] E:0 DO:2;

ADC READ2 = F:0 C:[CRATE1] N:[ADC_SLOT] A:[ADC_CHAN2] E:0 DO:2;

ADC READ3 = F:0 C:[CRATE1] N:[ADC_SLOT] A:[ADC_CHAN3] E:0 DO:2;

ADC READ4 = F:0 C:[CRATE1] N:[ADC_SLOT] A:[ADC_CHAN4] E:0 DO:2;
```



#### Status

- Rack assembled
- Trigger counters installed
- Trigger logic debugged
- Ready to take data





### Acknowledgements:

- Adam Para
- Valeri Makeev
- Jesse Guerra
- Dr Davenport
- SIST committee
- ALMIGHTY GOD